

LESSON NOTE

COURSE CODE: EDSS 201

**COURSE TITLE: Social Science Concepts for Social Studies
Education**

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2021

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course introduces students to concepts, generalisations and theories of the social science disciplines. Students are expected to examine selected concepts; generalizations and theories as they relate to social studies Education. These are derived from the social science subjects such as History, Geography, Sociology, Economics, Anthropology and others. The multidimensional and interdisciplinary nature of social studies is constantly taken into account in this course. All these concepts, generalizations and theories are to be approached from a global perspective.

Abstract:

The course social science concepts for social studies education introduces students to concepts, theories and generalization of social science disciplines. The lesson note guides students to explore and examine selected concepts as they relate to social studies education. The implications of concepts of development, growth and underdevelopment are examined and discussed. Different multidimensional approach to development such as social, educational, political e.t.c is also discussed in the note. More so, concepts of technology, industrialization, population, resources, development planning and strategies are all examined in the social studies context in the note.

Introduction

MEANING, NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Introduction:

Social Science is a generic term covering the scientific study of man. It is a discipline or branch of science that deals with the socio-cultural aspects of human behaviour. The social sciences generally include cultural anthropology, economics, political science, sociology, criminology, and social psychology.

Social studies can also be referred to as social sciences. It is a field of study which deals with human behaviour, relationships, resources and institutions. Specific topics within social studies that are studied in school course work includes geography, anthropology, economics, history, sociology and political science.

The difference between social science and social studies exists in their purpose; in social science, you study the society and social life of human groups while in social studies, you study both social sciences and humanities in order to promote effective citizenry.

Definitions of Social Science:

[Social science](#) is defined as any scholastic discipline or scientific field that investigates human society. According to James High “Social Sciences are those bodies of learning and study which recognizes the simultaneous and mutual action of physical and non-physical stimuli which produce social relation”.

According to Charles Beard “Social Sciences are a body of knowledge and thought pertaining to human affairs as distinguished from sticks, stones, stars and physical objects”.

Bining & Bining defines Social Science as “the subject that relates to the origin, organization, and development of human society, especially to man in his association with other men”.

Definitions of Social Studies:

Social Studies is a field of study which deals with man, his relation with other men and his environment. Its content is drawn from several social sciences. It is a course of study including anthropology, history, geography, economics, political science, sociology, law, civics, etc.

According to Michaelis, “Social Studies is concerned with man and his interaction with his social and physical environment. It deals with human relationships. The central function of the social studies is identical with the central purpose of education – the development of democratic citizenship”.

National Council for the Social Studies defined Social Studies as “the integrated study of the social sciences and humanities to promote civic competence”.

Nature of Social Science:

The real nature of this discipline can be well understood by analyzing the above definitions.

1. A unique combination of various disciplines.

2. A study of human relationships.
3. A study of man's development through ages.
4. A realistic course of study.
5. It forms an important part of the core-curriculum.
6. It includes commitment to action.
7. Aims at preparing the learner for wholesome social living.

Scope of Social Studies:

The scope of Social Studies is very vast and wide as wide as the world itself and as lengthy as the history of man. According to Michaelis "the breadth of social studies programme should provide for a variety of experiences so that the child's learning will be well rounded and well balanced". The main points are as follows:

1. Vast and wide as the world. It is as wide as the world and as long as the world. It is the study of human relationships in areas such as;
 - a. People of one's own nationality and people across the world.
 - b. People and various kinds of institutions.
 - c. People and Earth.
 - d. People and Time.
 - e. People and resources.
2. A functional study of Natural and Physical sciences and Fine Arts.

Social Science - Natural Science – Physical Science are interrelated. Development and change in one field affects the other.

3. A study of current affairs.
4. A study leading to International Understanding.
5. Practical study of various resources.

Similarities between Social studies and Social Sciences:

Social Science and Social Studies are not only related generically. They also share common body of content.

Both are related to society and have same aims and objectives.

Both emphasizes on inculcating good qualities like truthfulness, sincerity, etc. of human being.

Both helps to understand the various aspects of the society and utilize them.

Both are must be accurate and reliable- only then can be useful.

Difference between Social Studies and Social Science:

1. The focus and emphasis of both are different. When a student studies geography as a social science, he has to focus his attention on the methods of geography, tools and concepts, etc. While studying geography as social studies, he should focus attention on using ideas and concepts from geography to understand man, how his efforts to control his environment have led to a better life, how various geographical factors influence his life, etc.
2. Social Sciences represent an adult approach, while the social studies represent a child-approach. Social sciences are to be taught at the high school and college level. Social Studies are simplified portions of social sciences to be taught at primary level.
3. Social sciences are the theory part of human affairs. Social studies is the practice part of human affairs. Social sciences are large bodies of organized and authentic knowledge representing human affairs. While social studies give an insight into various aspects of man and society.
4. The social sciences are far larger than the social studies. The purpose of the social sciences is to find out new truth about human relationships. The purpose of the social studies is to guide adolescents in their learning of selected portions of what has been discovered in social sciences.
5. In social sciences, social utility is the primary object while in social studies instructional utility is the primary object.
6. Social sciences are the part of cultural knowledge having direct bearing on man's activities in any field. Social studies offer learning situation and insight into all knowledge.

Development

Development can be defined as the systematic use of scientific and technical knowledge to meet specific objectives or requirements. It can also be defined as an extension of the theoretical or practical aspects of a concept, design, discovery, or invention. Also, it is the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions. It can also be termed as the process of adding improvements to a parcel of land, such as grading, subdivisions, drainage, access, roads, and utilities etc.

In economic terms, development has been understood as achieving sustainable rates of growth of income per capital to enable the nation to expand its output faster than the population (Todaro and Smith 2011).

In sociological terms, the term 'development' is used (often by Western sociologists) to mean industrialization, economic growth and the living standards associated with prosperity, such as

increased life expectancy, health-care, free education, etc. Those countries that have not yet achieved these objectives are said to be 'undeveloped' and are often termed 'less developed countries' (LDCs).

This definition of development is both loaded and ethnocentric – it reflects the view that Westernisation is the only worthwhile and desirable direction development should take. Not all sociologists agree with this definition of development. For example, some regard liberation from oppression as more important to progress than industrialisation. Others regard industrial development as a problem if it means increasing social and economic divisions within a country. The views on development above think of development as material or social change in the material world. However, others (Myers 1999) providing a religious view on development consider it as a positive change in the whole of human life materially, socially and spiritually. Myers calls this transformational development.

Torado and Smith (2011) sum up development and underdevelopment using 3 key questions;

What has been happening to poverty?

What has been happening to unemployment?

What has been happening with inequality?

They conclude that if the three of these have declined from higher levels, then beyond doubt, this has been a period of development. If one or more of these problems have been growing worse, especially if all the three have, then that would be a period of underdevelopment. Jeje (2005) opined that development should be seen as involving an improvement in the social welfare, improved economy, greater earning power of the generality, better management, of the national resources, better physical planning of urban and rural and use, greater opportunity for employment, social situations that reduce the potentiality for crime, a more stable government and greater socio-political integration. The summary of these definitions so far reviewed is that national development involves a progressive movement of a nation from a given situation to a more desirable one.

Growth

By growth we mean increase in quantity in terms of economic activities and social services provided to the people either by government or private sectors. Increase in size or number. It can also be referred to as an anticipated progressive growth especially in capital value and income.

Growth and development is the overall development of a person, physical, mental development. The process of development goes altogether in all fields, cognitive development, physical development, emotional development.

Underdevelopment

Underdevelopment relating to international development reflects a broad condition or phenomena defined by theorists in the field of economics, development studies and post-colonial studies. Under-development has been used primarily to distinguish states along benchmarks concerning human development such as macro-economic growth, health, education, standard of living and others. An underdeveloped state is framed as the opposite of a developed, modern or industrialized state. Underdeveloped states include those that have less stable economies, democratic political regime, greater poverty, malnutrition, and poorer public health and education systems.

Underdevelopment is low level of development characterized by low real per capita income, wide spread poverty, low level of literacy, low life expectancy and underutilisation of resources etc.

IMPLICATIONS OF THESE CONCEPTS TO SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION

Nigeria like any other country in the world is faced with the issues of development, under-development and growth. Hence the country Nigeria is still developing and since the crises of development is centred on the struggle to discuss issues and the problems of development, under development and growth, thus below is discussion on the implications of development to social studies education.

Implications of Development to social studies Education:

Walt Whitman Rostow (2003) known as W.W Rostow in his Rostovian take-off model' or theory of development, testifies that, it is possible to identify development in all societies in their economic dimensions as lying within one of the five categories.

- Traditional society
- Preconditions for take off
- The take off
- The drive to maturity
- The age of high mass consumption

Rostow is a liberal western scholar who sees no difference between development and modernization in his modernization theory. Modernisation theory is strictly addressed to developing countries. This theory originates from the idea of bourgeoisie scholars of advanced capitalist countries who have more advanced political, social and economic systems different from that of less developed countries (LDCs). The first key concept is that modernization means the break away from traditionalism for the expansion of mass media, democracy, urbanisation, education, political participation and industrialization. Therefore, social Studies education as a field of study has a lot of contributions towards the attainment of the national objectives that focus on development and modernization. Thus, it involves the adult and the young within the society. It helps in the development of their competencies to enable them solve and manage the socio-economic and physical forces arising in their midst. It is not concerned with the study of man per se, rather with the study of man within the context of his environment, his social, physical, political, economic, cultural and technological environment (Ezegbe, 1994). Social Studies touch on every facet of human existence and it has long been identified as a veritable tool or avenue for reshaping society. It is the very nature, content and scope of new socio-political order. According to Akinlaye (2003), the following are the goals and objectives of social studies:

1. To create an awareness and an understanding of our social and physical environment as a whole in its natural, man-made cultural and spiritual resources for national development.

2. To develop a capacity to learn to acquire certain basic skills including not only those of listening, speaking, reading and writing and of calculation, but also those skills of observations, analysis and inference which are essential to formation of sound social, economic and political judgment.
 3. To ensure the acquisition of that relevant body of knowledge and information that is a prerequisite to personal development as well as positive personal contribution to the improvement of mankind.
 4. To develop a sympathetic appreciation of the diversity and inter-dependency of all members of the local community and the wider national and international community.
 5. To develop in students positive attitudes of togetherness, comradeship and cooperation towards a healthy nation and the inculcation of appropriate values of honesty, integrity, hard-work, fairness and justice at work and play, as well as ones contribution to the development of the nation.
 6. To encourage learners to appreciate that all the things they have learnt are inter-related.
- The importance of the introduction of social studies education into Nigerian school's curriculum cannot be overemphasized. This is due to the fact that it infuses in the young a love of the country, thereby fostering national unity which is essential to our development as a nation.

Social studies education in Nigeria has a special task to perform in transforming Nigeria into a modern state. They include: healing the social, political and religious wounds of the past decades, nurturing the most recent hopes in good ethnic group relationship and nationalism, and the engendering of constructive reforms to make the nation a just and progressive society. It also helps to foster the desire for self-reliance, national efficiency and national pride.

Social studies education contributes in the attainment of national goals through citizenship education. Citizenship education refers to the culture of certain behaviours, knowledge outlooks and values which are found in the culture the individual participates. A citizen however, is one who conforms to certain accepted practices, holds a particular belief that is loyal to certain values, participates in certain activities and conforms to norms which are often local in character. It

contributes in making citizens understand the diversity among the people of Nigeria, and further leads them to see the cooperation and later dependence among them which are among the major elements of nation building. It further plays the role of making the people appreciate and respect the cultural diversity of Nigeria and to realize the need for cooperation, tolerance, unity and People in the country (Sheshi 2002).

The Implications of Under-development and developing concepts to social studies Education

Under-development is the opposite of development which means not having things in place that will lead to the progress of a nation. Globally, the millennium development goals were specifically designed to assist the developing nations, which are characterized by different social and economic vices, such as abject poverty, unemployment, insufficient government services, poor quality of life, poor communication system, high level of illiteracy, low per-capita income. Despite the abundant human and natural resources in Nigeria there is prevailing poverty. Only few people are living in luxury while the majority of the citizens living below poverty level. Most of the developing worlds have the natural resources which are exported at a cheaper rate to the developed countries while they import some materials from the developed nations at an exorbitant rate. The third world countries are been characterized with technological backwardness, rapidly growing population, political instability, relies much on imported materials and widespread illiteracy. There are parameter or yard sticks that people usually use to determine whether a country is poor or rich, well fed or not, literate or illiterate, lively or not, good or bad, happy or miserable. The developing nations are at the mercy of the developed countries, they live under poor condition, their economic situation is terrible and nothing to write home about. With this type of situation the developed nations have no option at the level than to intervene and assist the developing nations. As the developing nations were helpless, they see the way out as the best option by tightening their apron spring to the developed nations, and when the developed nations see the consequences ahead, they also design the conditions for liberations for the developing nations through the millennium development goals. They see this as a means of attaining economic and social transformation for the developing nations from deplorable conditions. Nigeria as a typical example of developing nation with large quantity of crude oil,

while United States of America (USA) is the largest consumer of Nigeria oil, with the available crude oil in Nigeria, there are series of problems facing Nigeria such as problem of employment; in a bid to search for job, most of the youths have migrate to other countries in an attempt to secure job, political instability, conflicts among the oil producing states, insecurity, proliferation of arms e.t.c. All efforts to salvage these situation was proven abortive as individuals or countries no longer trust one another and this equally alert the international community to spend fortunes in peace keeping operation the developing nations.

The role and contribution of social studies education towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals have been for it to efficiently and effectively enhance the realization of these goals. The following challenges must be addressed. However, proper implementation of any curriculum is essentially a function of the quality of the teachers and this lends credence to the need to update the knowledge of teachers who are responsible for social studies curriculum implementation. There is the need for thorough review of the curriculum to accommodate and sustain the wind of change blowing across the globe, and should indicate a trend towards tapping the Nigeria resources of cherished African traditions and culture. There should be more use of practical teaching strategies such as role play, inquiry, dramatization, field trips, and simulation to replace the chalk and talk method. This will enable learners to appreciate and internalize these values, attitudes, and skills that would be needed for successful living in the modern world. The evaluation techniques should be modified from the existing practice of recall type to other techniques like observation, interview, checklist, and other methods that are relevant to the development of mind and mankind. The subject should equally be extended to the senior secondary school level, where every student should realize his potentials as a full and effective citizen. There is need to include the Agenda of the Millennium development Goal to the social studies school curriculum from the elementary classes to the tertiary institutions in Nigeria.

The Multi-dimensional Approach to Development

Social Aspect of Development

Social development is about putting people at the center of development. This means a commitment that development processes need to benefit people, not only the poor, but also

recognition that people and the way they interact in groups and society and the norms that facilitates such interaction shape development processes.

While the role of formal institutions and policies has become central to the development debate, the role of informal social institutions has received less attention. Debates on growth and poverty reduction have paid relatively little attention to the impact of, for example, norms of cooperation in villages and neighbor hoods, community oversight in the management of projects, or non-discrimination against women and minorities in education and health.

What exactly are these social institutions? We understand these as the behaviours, norms and conventions that pattern human interaction. Participation in local organisations, demonstrations, petitions, and elections are examples of such behaviours. Norms and conventions, often unwritten, govern human interaction, and are the lived relations between people. Norms of non-discrimination against groups based on ethnicity, language, or gender are examples of social institutions, as are norms of criminal behaviour and about civic activism.

Social development thus implies the change in social institutions. Progress toward an inclusive society, for example, it implies that individuals treat each other fairly in their daily lives, whether in the family, workplace, or in public office. Social cohesion is enhanced when peaceful and safe environment within neighbor hoods and communities are created. Social accountability exists to the extent that citizens' voices are expressed, and heard by the authorities. Formal institutional reform for example, the provision of legally enshrined rights, better law enforcement, and or more participatory governance are part of the process by which institutional change is achieved, changing the way people relate to people is an equally important part of this. The following are organizations that breed social development in societies; Civic activism, Clubs and associations, Inter-group cohesion, Interpersonal safety and trust, Gender equality etc.

Economic Aspect of Development:

No single definition incorporates all of the different strands of economic development. Typically economic development can be described in terms of objectives. These are most commonly described as the creation of jobs and wealth, and the improvement of quality of life. Economic development can also be described as a process that influences growth and restructuring of an

economy to enhance the economic well-being of a community. In the broadest sense, economic development encompasses three major areas:

- Policies that government undertakes to meet broad economic objectives including inflation control, high employment, and sustainable growth.
- Policies and programs to provide services including building highways, managing parks and providing medical access to the disadvantaged.
- Policies and programs explicitly directed at improving the business climate through specific efforts, business finance, marketing, neighborhood development, business retention and expansion, technology transfer, real estate development and others.

The main goal of economic development is improving the economic well-being of a community through efforts that entail job creation, job retention, tax base enhancements and quality of life. As there is no single definition for economic development, there is no single strategy, policy, or program for achieving successful economic development. Communities differ in their geographic and political strengths and weaknesses. Each community, therefore, will have a unique set of challenges for economic development.

Education Aspect of Development:

Education is the bedrock of development worldwide. The quality of education naturally determines the quality of development. Education appears to be a mystical want that yields answers to many of the challenges in the world today. The curriculum is the grand plan of national education. By extension, the curriculum is the blueprint of national development. Just as the strength and durability of every building is primarily determined by the building plan, the quality and strength of the curriculum determines the quality of personal, institutional and national development. There are three dimensions to the effectiveness of every curriculum: Development; Implementation and Monitoring/Evaluation. Over the years, great efforts have been put into reviewing and developing education curriculum for the nation at various levels of education. The education system has been changed several times, all in search for a more effective education system that could deliver sustainable indigenous productivity and national development. It is for this purpose a professional body like the National Educational Research

and Development Council (NERDC) was established. It is important to mention here that the NERDC has been doing a wonderful job. However, on curriculum development, the following have been observed:

Education is believed to be the bedrock of any serious nation's development; hence it is incumbent on such country's government and relevant stakeholders to take the issues of education seriously. In other words, it is fundamental to growth and development, and serves as critical indices to measure progress of development agenda. There is no gainsaying that it is the most powerful driving instrument of reducing poverty, improving health care services and ensuring peace and stability. However, education, as a critical sector of the economy, is facing serious challenges in this jet age and time, as it has moved beyond reading, writing and arithmetic, to the development of skills and capacities in information and communication technology. According to the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), Information and Communication Technology (ICT) now permeates the educational environment and underscores the very success of the 21st century education. This is an important aspect of nationhood that must not be ignored. Unfortunately, the Nigerian education sector is confronted with a myriad of challenges, such as inadequate infrastructure and funding, which, no doubt, impede proper implementation of ICT programmes in schools, colleges and other learning centres. In most public and private schools, basic ICT infrastructure are grossly inadequate, and where they are available, epileptic power supply makes it difficult, if not impossible, for them to function properly or be put to good use. But this is not to say that some state and non-state actors have been sitting on the fence watching as our education system continues to dwindle in the face of these challenges. To be fair to some of the stakeholders, they have made concerted efforts over time, but the fact still remains that such efforts are yet to yield positive results. They are, therefore, not good enough. This is evident in the fact that there are gaps to be covered.

Political Aspect of Development:

Political development refers to the development in the polity, both national and international. Political development is about leadership and the process of leadership selection, government and process of governance, institution building, participation and the entrenchment of political

culture. Political development is the process through which people secure, protect and promote their liberty and freedom, ensure the establishment, maintenance and sustainability of political structures, institutions and processes, especially for the purpose of leadership recruitment and selection.

Political development concerns issues of sovereignty and independence, statehood and nationhood, statecraft, institutions of government, political culture and political processes, constitutionalism and administrative process, etc. It is the process by which people fashioned for them the type, form, structure and machinery of government that best suits their needs and aspirations. This depends on the ability of the citizens to think and act in the manner that reflects political maturity.

Among the necessary conditions for political development is political education. This is important because citizen's level of political education to a large extent determines their level of participation, how well they can be mobilised and be part of the decision making process, how well they can exercise their freedom to choose leaders and representatives of their choice e.t.c.

Technology Aspect of Development:

Historical Background of Technological/ Industrial Development in Nigeria The concept of technological development in Nigeria evolved through the years after political independence in 1960; there was the concern for economic independence. The aim was that Nigeria should gradually reduce her dependence on Britain her former colonial master that dominated the production and distribution organization in Nigeria at that time. Economic development was to progress in an orderly manner and no dislocation to the system was to be allowed. The existing companies were to be encouraged and new ones were to be attracted to increase investment in Nigeria. The thinking of Nigeria business policy makers up to the end of the civil war in 1970 was that Nigeria had a lot of resources (land and manpower) but lacked the capital to effectively develop them. Foreign investments were therefore to be vigorously encouraged. Nigeria was to be non-aligned so as to attract capital from both East and West. Thus, it was thought, would gradually reduce the grip Britain had on Nigeria's economy.

Technology has impacted the lives of everyday Nigerians across agriculture, business, education, entertainment, healthcare, government, and security. Technology has changed the face of how everything is being done in Nigeria. For everyday citizens, financial transactions can now be carried out on a mobile device, business transactions can take place across different borders of the world without face to face interactions, and reading and writing can be done outside of physically attending a school.

The rise of technology in Nigeria has also been recognized internationally. Nigeria is the largest market in Africa for Facebook. Mark Zuckerberg, founder of the internet social networking site, Facebook, was in Lagos and Abuja for 3 days to visit with entrepreneurs and developers, to explore how lives have been and still are, positively transformed with the use of technology across Nigeria. During his visit, he gave examples of how technology is changing the business, education and economic landscape by creating opportunities for the youth. He noted that there are incredible advancements with children between the ages of 9 and 13 having access to learn the basics of coding, app development, and website design and graphics design. The growth of Nigeria is being accelerated with each and every technological advance and Zuckerberg's recognition of the Nigerian start-up scene and other African tech industries demonstrates that there's exciting development.

Adebajo further elaborates that “electronic technologies have greatly impacted education around the world, but in Nigeria, we have incorporated ICT into the educational curriculum for secondary schools in the 2004 edition of the National Policy on Education. The use of ICT in education has enhanced teaching, learning and research in Nigeria's education system, especially in terms of improvement of access and delivery of education. In recent times, online courses have proven to be very effective because it provides a low cost alternative to higher education for Nigeria's teeming youths.” She also remarks that “ICT has also provided researchers with access to research materials and opportunities for international comparative research work. Although electronic technology and internet access is still very expensive and not accessible to low income earners, the middle class citizens of Nigeria have been able to access the benefits of ICT and other forms of technology in education, e-commerce, agriculture and other sectors. Technology is an enabler in leapfrogging Nigeria and providing opportunities to all in the arena of education

and science. What's important is that the tech infrastructure needs to be reinforced to make it an all-inclusive victory song for everyone.

Therefore, there is the need for Technology Development in Nigeria since we all know the importance of technology we should make wide spread of it in our country so that we can have a solid background in academic. Technology helps in building a nation effectively and efficiently. We should not forget that technology helps in opening business relationship with other friendly Nation and also helping the educational programs of our country. These are the importance of technological development of educational sectors:

- i. Technology makes learning interesting.
- ii. Technology makes learning process more suitable and effective.
- iii. It helps in achieving educational pursuit in academic background.
- iv. Technological equipment stimulates interest and assimilation in teaching process.

Technology is used for development an improvement on the educational curriculum of educational system. The federal government should give more concern to technological advancement to our country, Nigeria. They should bring new modern technological equipment for school and trained qualified personnel who can make good use of it in impacting or using it to teach the learners effectively and efficiently. New technological equipment has opened up new opportunities for developing countries like Nigeria, which possess the required skills to provide expert-oriented service such as data entry, data processing and software development. Achieving all these technological equipment it will provide job opportunities for many Nigerians for the economic and social development of our nation.

POPULATION AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

Population is a group of individuals of the same species that occupy a specific area over a certain period of time. Population is the number of persons within a defined territory at a particular time. Population dynamics is the branch of life sciences that studies the size and age composition of populations as dynamical systems, and the biological and environmental processes driving them such as birth and death rates and by immigration and emigration. Examples scenarios are ageing populations, population growth or population decline.

A city or a place can be categorized in terms of its population. The place can be said to be densely populated. The type of population depends on the following criteria.

- a) The nature of the political arrangements
- b) The cultural area
- c) The type of technology
- d) Societal strategies for survival and adoption.

The study of population is often referred to as demography. Demography is the study of components of population variation and change. It is the study of size, territorial distribution and composition of population of such changes which may be identified as nativity, mortality, territorial movement(migration) and social mobility (change in status). There are various methods or techniques that are employed to compile population the most common are:

- a) **Census:** Census is defined as the uniformed simultaneous recording of demographic data by the government at a particular time pertaining to all who live in a particular area. It is the periodic head count of people of an area.
- b) **Vital Registration:** The birth and death registers of various places such as hospitals, traditional rulers' offices, local governments can provide us with information as regards to the birth and death in a given area. Registration can also refer to the records of registration of events such as births deaths, marriage, immigration separation and adoption. In developing countries like Nigeria, there is no vital registration. Population registers can too assist by providing a projected figure of the population.
- c) **Immigration records:** The total number of registered children in various institutions can provide a picture of the distribution of the population of a country particularly as regards to the age structure of the population. On the other hand, immigration records can be records from foreigners' influx into a country. This may provide information such as one's nationality, date of entry into a country, age, height, hair colour, profession etc.
- d) **Sample Survey:** The collection of demographic survey characteristics (size, distribution, mortality, fertility and migration) from the fraction of the population information obtained is used to generalize the total population. The advantages of sample survey are:
 - 1. It is less costly compared to census
 - 2. The data for small units can be obtained
 - 3. The public assistance is easier to secure for a complete data.

Uses of Population Census

Population census is very important in that it serves a number of purposes.

It provides basic data or information for many aspects of economy and social research and as well as for planning and administration. Specific uses of population census include the following.

1. It provides information used in analyzing the present and future population sizes and distribution such information is fundamental to long term planning of national, socio-economic programmes, such as educational, health and housing needs of the population.

For instance in education planning, Census provides useful data on the population on the school going by ages, by gender etc. Such data facilitates plans for the number of schools to be provided as well teachers and all facilities required. Census data is also information of the number of persons per doctor and nurses.

Census data is therefore required to determine the number of hospitals, hospital beds and forecasting the training needs of the medical personnel. In terms of housing, census data is needed to determine the family sizes. People census is also used to determine the need for other infrastructural facilities such roads, markets, electricity and water supply of the population.

2. Population census data is essential for determining the relationship between economic dynamic and economic activities. For instance, information on the trade of occupational change which is measurable in terms of the proportion of the-total population engaged in specific economic activities.
3. Population census is required for planning man power development. For instance census provides data on labour force particularly its characteristics. In other to plan for adequate employment opportunities, there is the need to have a reliable data relating to the labour force particularly the rate at which people enter and leave labour force Census data is used for analysing and forecasting present and future labour force situation. Such information about labour force is essential for nation development and planning.
4. Population census gives vital information as regards to the characters and nature of population. For instance crucial information on things, life, migration and immigration, as well as the nature, type, structure, age,

Age-sex distribution, rate of urbanization, rate of growth and regional inequality can only be obtained from a Census.

5. Population census is used for political purposes, such as creation of states and local government areas, revenue allocation, sharing of political seats and ratio of political representation.
6. Population census data is essential for planning agricultural and food

Supply programmes for instance, the ratio of farmers within a population is required to determine the amount of input and implement that may be supplied by the Government.

Problems of Census: Errors and variations

- a. Census could have the problem of double-counting
- b. Error of coverage from under-numeration and over-numeration.
- c. The error of processing results is also possible.

- d. There is the error of classification such as status, single versus married. There could be error of recording items such as married with no child, not married, no child, this may be recorded as not applicable or no answer.

The Solution to the above Errors

- i. Put up and advertisement to correct the error
- ii. Go back to the original source
- iii. Checking out the internal consistent
- iv. Temporal consistent is also checked
- v. There is need to compare data with other sources which have been drawn from that area to find out the differences or errors in them
- vi. Post enumeration survey could be done. This is also on the basis of accuracy of rural data.
- vii. The use of mathematical method to survey the table can be done as well.

How to Avoid Errors

To avoid error in demographic statistics the following can be done.

- i. All categories- must be measured and defined
- ii. Each phenomenon to be measured must be counted once
- iii. Respondents to be induced to answer truthful questions
- iv. Answer must be classified in the appropriate category and Sub-category

DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Population Movement: This is one of the determinants of population change. It involves- circulatory as well as migratory movement. Circulatory movements are a variety of movement over short distances. Such movements are short-term or repetitive and cyclical in character. There is often no declared intention of permanence or long-standing change of residence. Migration on the other hand involves a permanent change of residence by an individual or a group over a significant distance.

Others include: Availability of basic amenities, unemployment and location of industries. Migration involves effort planning and expenses. The motive behind the movement includes psychological, physical and economical. The cause of migration is two sided. These are the push and pull factors. The push factors are those that encourage emigration i.e. movement out of one's home into another area, this factors comprises of all the reasons why certain areas repel migrants. The pull factors on the other hand are factors which encourage immigration (which is the coming into other areas as settlers from one's home area).

Unlike fertility, there are no biological determinants of migration rather on the economic and social circumstances; it may be viewed as a continuous effort to achieve a balance between population and resources.

The determiners of migration therefore include:

- a. Age: Generally, it is the young adults who have the potential of becoming mobile they are therefore more prone to migration.
- b. Sex: It is usually the male sex that is more prone to migration i.e. in most cases they are the ones that move, leaving their families behind.
- c. Occupation: The professionals tend to be more mobile because they usually have the means and also the skills that make them to settle more easily in the new areas.
- d. Education: This influence personal intellectual evaluation information which made individual to decide either to move or not.

POPULATION AND RESOURCE RELATIONSHIP

There can hardly be any development without resources and of course peoples' existence depends on resources. Resources in our context refer to what man requires to enhance his living and the development of his immediate environment. Resources are believed to provide the bases for the basic needs of man. Resources include water, mineral resources; animals' etc. geographers have been traditionally concerned with the relationship within population size and density and the available resources to sustain the population.

The population of a place is therefore to determine by not only the availability of resources but the quality of such resources and of course man's ability to make the best use of the resources. The nature of the relationship between population and resources is often measured using three major concepts. They are:

1. Overpopulation
2. Under population
3. Optimum population

1. Overpopulation

This often arises in situations where the potential and actual resources in an area cannot support the population. In such situation great pressure is exerted on the available resources by the population. This often results into a number of problems such as environmental deterioration or degradation, pollution of the environment and some case exhaustion of the available resources especially if they are non-renewable. Over population is measured by a number of indicators. This include low incomes, high rate of unemployment declining standard of living, hunger or famine, malnutrition, declining of farm size, frequent land disputes and emigration. It is common with high level of dependency in areas of high density population.

2. Under- population

This is a situation where resources are abundant but population is too small to make use of the resources, too small to fully utilize the available resources. In such areas increase in population will raise the standard of living because the increase will enhance a more ultimate exploitation of the resources. Under population is said to exist in areas of low level civilization or regions which man has not yet completely developed e.g. Congo basin, Brazil etc.

3. Optimum population

This is believed to be theoretically an ideal situation. Optimum population is said to exist in regions where man achieves maximum output per head and the highest possible living standard. A place is said to have optimum population when the number of people is balanced with the available resources thereby enhancing efficient and effective exploitation and utilization of the resources. Thus it is generally not easy to identify any area where optimum population exists. However, it is being claimed that it exists in many western European countries, such countries include Britain, France, Germany etc.

On the other hand it can be said that peculiar facts which are apparent in these countries indicate over-population, environmental pollution, and resource exhaustion. From our discussion of these concepts we may be able to make the following deductions.

1. It must be pointed out that this concept which attempts to establish the relationship between population and resources failed to take into consideration important factors such as culture, racial, character, levels of technology differing expectations of life and differing values.
2. It is often difficult to identify those resources which are actual and those which are potential.
3. What may be considered over-population in one region in relation to resources may be viewed as optimum population in another. Also, the value of resources varies from one place to another depending on the prevailing circumstances. These concepts should therefore be considered mainly in terms of the stage of development of the particular country.

Population, Economic Development, Problems and Solutions

The effect of population growth can be positive or negative depending on the circumstances. A large population has the potential to be great for economic development, but limited resources and a larger population puts pressures on the resources that do exist. ... Different countries have different natural resources. Population growth is therefore either a blessing or a problem. It can be a blessing if there is high rate of mobilization of the workforce as human capital is harnessing the natural development for development.

Developing countries accounted for 97 percent of this growth because of the dual effects of high birth rates and young populations. Conversely, in the developed countries the annual number of births barely exceeds deaths because of low birth rates and much older populations. The structure of the population is very important in terms of the role it can play in economic development particularly in relation to the quality of the labour force.

A high population growth can be a problem to the economy of a nation. If the rate of economic growth did not match with the rate of population growth, it can often lead to problems that have to do with poverty, diseases, technological backwardness, low life expectancy rate, increase in infant and maternal mortality due to insufficient medical personnel and services, poor education and a lot more.

However, many countries have embarked upon setting up programs that will help enlighten citizens on the importance of population size control and ways to improve the quality of life. Other solutions to such problems are having a sound moral and character education that will help improve the social values of our nation. It is believed that individuals with good character and moral values are less likely to engage in corrupt practices which are also one of the avenues for improper implementation of certain programs that will help develop the economy of the country.

RESOURCES

A resource is a source or supply from which a benefit is produced. Resources can be broadly classified on bases upon their availability they are renewable and non-renewable resources. They can also be classified as actual and potential on the basis of level of development and use, on the basis of origin they can be classified as biotic and abiotic, and in the base of their distribution as ubiquitous and localized. An item becomes a resource with time and developing technology. Typically resources are materials, energy, services, staff, knowledge, or other assets that are transformed to produce benefit and in the process may be consumed or made unavailable. Benefits of resource utilization may include increased wealth or wants, proper functioning of a system, or enhanced well-being. From a human perspective a natural resource is anything obtained from the environment to satisfy human needs and wants.^[1] From a broader biological or ecological perspective a resource satisfies the needs of a living organism.

The concept of resources has been applied in diverse realms, with respect to economics, biology and ecology, computer science, management, and human resources, and is linked to the concepts of competition, sustainability, conservation, and stewardship. In application within human society, commercial or non-commercial factors require resource allocation through resource management. Resources have three main characteristics: utility, limited availability, and potential for depletion or consumption. Resources have been variously categorized as biotic versus abiotic, renewable versus non-renewable, and potential versus actual, along with more elaborate classification.

Resources are the earth's raw materials which are used for mans' benefits. Resources are also wealth which is supplied by nature. Resources in general include physical or natural-resources as well as capital resources. The location and nature of resources have often determined the vast existence of nations as well as the nature and existence of trade.

Whether resources are renewable or non-renewable they must be properly used and conserved. Resource are of two groups; renewable and non-renewable. Resources constitute the wealth of world. They are essentially for the creation of the product that man finds necessary in order to live e.g. food, cloths,

possession, power, machine etc. resources include the commodities that nature provide under, on, or above the surface of the earth.

The tapping of resources indicates the link between man and environment. Resources can be exhausted and inexhaustible. The greater the exploration of resources, the streaky is the relationship between life and the environment. Resources are not limitless because there are different types of resources. Some resources have not been used at all some have been used. Some resources are latent (concealed), and not yet been used to their full potent. It is the utility of it that made it a resource otherwise it will only exist as an element in nature. Resources can be useless until man is able to make use of it.

Types of Resources

The distribution of resources is not even across the world. Some countries are more endowed than others. The availability of resources in a country may not guarantee the development or economic growth unless they are available and used wisely in a given country. A country can be blessed with abundant material and human resources but yet the level of development is not encouraging because of underutilization of these resources. Thus resources can be classifies into two types. They are:

Natural Resources: This comprises of all God's gift to a nation or country in terms of population growth, mineral resources, forest, rivers, oceans etc

Material Resources: This comprises of all things that can be used to bring about development. This includes capital, technical knowledge, machines, technology etc.

THE ROLE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

With the absence of resources, there will be no economic development in Nigeria. This is because:

- i. Resources provide raw materials for our industries.
- ii. Resources serve as source of revenue from the sale of the raw materials.
- iii. Generation of HEP (Hydroelectric power) which we supply to other countries like Niger.
- iv. Natural resources are instrument for setting up different industries in the country e.g. Petrochemical industries in Warri, Kaduna and Port-Harcourt for crude oil refining. Iron and Steel rolling mill in Ajaokuta, etc.
- v. Provision of employment opportunity; with water- we have fishermen, with vegetation people cut down trees for wood work, with iron-ore, we have miners etc.
- vi. Resources enable us to earn foreign exchange. We use to depend on agriculture for foreign exchange but now crude oil generates more income for Nigeria. Resources are also helping us to save foreign exchange.
- vii. The availability of natural resources has contributed to the opening of inaccessible areas through the construction of roads, railways, airports etc.
- viii. Revenue which has accrued from different resources has been used in the development of other sectors of the economy.

- ix. Mining companies pay heavy taxes to the government and the money is used further for the development of the country. Mining companies train workers as welders, operators, engineers, surveyors etc. These experts further become assets to the country. The exports of these resources lead a country's economy. Generally speaking companies which are associated with various resources are provided with essential materials.

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESOURCES

Being element of nature, resources have two basic Characteristics.

In other words, resources can be classified into two basic types:

1. Renewable or replaceable resources.
2. Non-renewable or non-replaceable

The Renewable Resources

These groups of resources are the type of resources that are re-current but varies overtime e.g. coal, soil for example can regenerate after it has been exhausted unless is totally destroyed. Soil for instance can be ever-lasting if it is properly managed. Forest is natural vegetation that is renewable because they regenerate and recover overtime. Much of the forest and vegetation which we see today in the world have secondary growth. They have replaced the former vegetation.

Water Supply: Water supply is also a renewable resource e.g. a well that runs dry during a draught period will eventually regain water after rainfall.

Wild life: This is another renewable resource because there are usually the young ones that are coming up. It's a circle of life for the wild life because of the process of reproduction.

Air: Air is a renewable resource. It purifies itself especially if it is allowed to circulate. Other resources that can be renewable include farmlands, fishing, solar energy, tides energy. They are renewable because they can recycle or be replaced.

Non Renewable resources:

Non-renewable resources are those resources that man cannot replicate their mode or form. Once they are used they cannot be replaced. Non-renewable resources form so slowly over geological period that they are regarded as fixed. Example of non-renewable resources includes resources such as coal, natural gas, lead, uranium etc.

Resources exploitation and Sustainable Development

Most resources available particularly the mineral deposits are not replicable or renewable. Their exploitation can only last for years not forever therefore most countries have embarked upon measures of conserving these resources. In addition the environmental consequences of exploiting such mineral resources are unquantifiable and worrisome. Resources preservation suggests a way of helping the environment to re-claim its original state by enduring and implementing sound environmental management strategies.

The concept of sustainable development is yet another concept that is pursued by many countries all over the world. This suggests an affirmative action that is anchored on satisfying the needs of today without comprising future needs.

The endowment of resources to any country may not automatically guarantee growth and development particularly among societies whose resources are unexploited or even not exploited at all. Resource exploitation for sustainable development should be reinforced by a vibrant industry and labour force.

TECHNOLOGY

Technology is the branch of knowledge that deals with the creation and use of technical means and their interrelation with life, society, and the environment, drawing upon such subjects as industrial arts, engineering, applied science, and pure science. It is the application of this knowledge for practical ends.

In a broad sense technology is referred to as a systematic application of knowledge to practice tasks through devices which use energy in various forms to enhance man's efficiency. Since the aim of science and technology are identical, in many ways the two terms are often used side by side. Though the scientist and the technologists seek knowledge for own sake, the time, money and equipment are often provided by government and organization because of the positive outcome such knowledge may have:

1. The knowledge may have to do with the improvement of industrial productive or services process.
2. The invention of the new device method, techniques such as in the areas of disease etc

The application of technology ranges from very sophisticated use such as in space exploration through such intermediate areas as printing technology, plastic technology to relatively simple devices such as the use of tools in farming, smiting and carving etc.

The aim of technology as a branch of knowledge dealing with practical science is demonstrated by the following historical events, Example, a Greek scientist who developed the Egyptians knowledge of geometry into practical use such as measuring the highest of the pyramid by comparing the length of the shadow cast by a pole of a known height.

TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY

Technology can be classified in many ways; it can be classified based on types, nature and form. Therefore, the classification of technology is not rigid but it can be in form of:

- a. **Indigenous technology:** This refers to local methods of providing goods and services. In most cases indigenous technologies are local, labour intensive and production can be slow.
- b. **Foreign technology:** This is a type of technology that is imported from outside. The machine most of our factories and industries use are imported as such they are example of foreign technology.

CAPITAL INTENSIVE:

Technologies which are capital intensive seem to apply more in the area of industrialization. Two major developments have ushered in the age of science and technology. A wide range of raw material (e.g. tin) can be converted into manufactured goods of high value to man such as shirt, paper, copper wire, shoes etc. the work of craft men and village workshop have been taken over by highly complicated machine which fewer hands can perform. Products of the manufacturing industries are penetrating many homes every day. The use of capital intensive machine has led to the employment of fewer workmen, greater productivity and increased output of manufactured product in a process known as automation. The range of modern manufacture industries is so great that it is difficult to classify them. The industries are highly capital intensive. But for more capital intensive, there are technology activities which deal with space exploration. The application of capital intensive technology also extends to agriculture. This type is the cultivation of crops on large estate or plantation, e.g. coffee sugar cane, banana, coconut palm tree etc. perennial crops such as oil palm, rubber tree, and shrub plants like cotton, groundnut, are planted. It requires a large capital to set up a plantation, run the establishment and maintain the plants during the "waiting" period when there are no yields.

LABOUR INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGY

This is the type of technology by which labour is much needed for the machine to function or in the production of goods and services. In fact, labour intensive technology is generally being replaced by the use of machines. An example for such type of technology is in agricultural produce more especially in Asian countries where they grow rice. Besides china, places where labour intensive agriculture is practiced include India and Japan. In many parts of northern parts of Nigeria the land is intensively cultivated for the production of food and cash crops.

This is the case especially around towns like Kano, Katsina, Sokoto and Zaria, whereas grains are major food crops around Zaria. Yam is being grown on a commercial scale and produced mainly for the market. The farm land around the above settled areas are having the highest density of cropping.

MODERN TECHNOLOGY

Perhaps one -major area where modern technology has made much impact is in the field of transportation. For instance, the history of the motor car since the beginning of the 20th century is one of the rapid changes from year to year.

This led to the revolution method of men like Henry Ford, in- USA' William Morris in-England Renault; Volkswagen and Fiat-on the continent whose mass production of cars for the, ordinary man, motor - racing has been responsible "for many revive development in car technology, the demand for **high-par** speed, world racing car and the toughness and reliability needed; to stand up to readily insurance test has brought technology advance which has been passed on to ordinary motorist, in future motor cars are likely easier to drive.

Experiments are conducted with jets engines etc, as well as an electronics highway which would control the movement of cars automatically. The manual clutch and gear box may disappear so that once they have switch on his vehicle he will only need to be steered. Move over much research is being done to find -out the causes of car accident in order to make driving safer.

TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Many Nigerian communities are well known for the production of special skills and technique in a particular trade and craft. The activities date back to colonial Nigeria. The systematic application of traditional knowledge, to practice task involving traditional industry and crafts has remained functional and has been handed down to successive generation. More over the industries and craft reveal the ingenuity of local craft men in using abundant local resources or local materials and simple tools to produce useful articles which are of high artistic quality e.g. (Weaving of mat, cloth etc) shifting of bras bow in Bids, leather e.g. shoes, hand bag, purse, books, carving e.g. mask, pottering e.g. pot. The distribution of numerous traditional handicapped, products is characterized by original specialization in which the availability of relevant raw material appears to be the determining factor since adequate level of skills and craftsmanship are wide spread. Thus whereas the Awka people in Ibo land are acknowledge mate is in blacksmithing and carving.

The Ibidio in Akwa Ibom State can Mist canes into charming chairs, of wide variety of handgun bags. Leather goods or high quality.-design and workmanship are .produced in such areas as Kano; Sokoto, Zaria, Borno which places have also achieve international recognition. Durable cotton goods of delegation design are produced from the looms in Kano, Iseyin, Akwete in Okene these products are highly priced throughout Nigeria.

Leather work is widely practiced in the northern Nigeria and northern Yoruba land. The availability of raw material from red goat skin, sheep skin, reptile skin, skins of wide animals like leopard, hides from cows gave rise to the leather industry. This satisfies the local demand for leather goods consisting of hand bags, for cushion chairs, cases, t6ys musical and koboko etc. such leather goods are found in local market within the community of production, the nation at large and among foreign tourist

Blacksmithing is widely diffused catering for the daily needs of urban and rural communities, products include shoes, knives, cutlasses, plough, dane guns and religious in-signia. Highly skilled metal workers are distributed all over northern Nigeria. They produce fashion and decorative trays, bowls, pots, rings, bangles, earrings, trophies, native spoons etc. The Birom

people of Jos Plateau are also noted for their iron and tin products. Brass, gold, silver and copper casing are important among the Nupe with Bicks as the main producing centre. Bens makers preserve their ancient skill as family tradition.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT

The developed nations of the world are currently the most technologically advanced nations of the world. The period of industrial development and economic growth is usual marked by high or mass production and mass consumption. Technology produces a base, ensures and stabilizes mass production in a country. However, the likely advantages or benefits of technology towards development are obvious, he include among other:

- i. Increase in the production of goods and services
- ii. Reduces the use of labour in production
- iii. Labour becomes easier and cheaper
- iv. It can also raise the standard of living of the people and creation of wealth.

Similarly, technological development is not without implication and that many advances are still grappling with problems of environmental degradation as a result of pollution from machines.

Similarly, most of the technologies are used to exploit natural resources and most of these resources are non-renewable resources.

Consequently, this often leads to depletion of natural resources there is also the issue of unemployment particularly on jobs that will eventually be taken over by machines and other devices. However, technological growth is a stimulant to economic development because technological innovation permeates all aspects of life, social, economic, political and even cultural. Many less developed Countries (LDC) have tried to transfer technology so that it can pave way for their development efforts.

This however, have not been practicable in most cases and no much progress has been recorded as the technologically advanced countries are not willing to effectively practicalised such and

most of the technologies transferred or imported may not be appropriate to the material and social conditions of the society because the technology was not built with such societies in mind.

It seems obvious that technologically advanced countries have certain peculiar characteristics and qualities. These among others include: high spirit of enquiry, high rate of investment on research and development and general increase in production. However, a lot of reasons can be advanced for technological backwardness of most societies, which include dependency, low spirit of inquiry, educational backwardness and poverty.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Industrialization is concept that is used in the field of social science to describe the way goods and services are manufactured or processed. Manufacturing has to do with transformation of raw materials into products to the extent that it may not be identified from the products manufactured. Processing on the other hand involves the removal of impurities; restating or adding more decoration. It is easy to identify the raw materials from the products and these produces can be further processed in factories.

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The history of development of most countries was dominated by a history of industrial revolution a period by which was marked by a smooth transition from agrarian economy into industrial economy. This was what obtained in Britain in the 1850s, Japan in the 1930's and American after the First World War.

The place of industrial growth in economic development is anchored towards the development in the proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which can be ascribed to the industrial sector as compared to the proportion due to the agricultural sector. Industrialization is regarded as a leading sector because it involves greater linkages due to the transmission of technological and organizational stimuli to the rest of the economy. Industrialization can assist greatly particularly the less developed countries (LOGs) to increase their per capital income level. The excess labour as a result of rapid population growth can be well accommodated in the industrial sector.

Industrialization may not necessarily mean the abandonment or the contraction of primary production for exports but rather it is to make use of growing resources which cannot with comparative advantage be absorbed by expansion in the traditional sector.

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Industrialization brings about some benefits as well as repercussions to any society that embraces it. Industrialization can encourage self-employment, improves the quality and quantity of production, provides employment, encourage self-sufficiency, infrastructural development and raise the living standard of the people. Similarly, industrialization can lead to high cost of living especially in the developing nations. Scale of production may also be low due to, low purchasing power, erosion of traditional value of the society and environmental degradation as a result of pollutant toxic emanating from machines and other gadgets used in the industries.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN NIGERIA

The basic problem of industrial growth in the lower developing countries have been inadequate of research and inadequate capital the rate of investment particularly on science, technology, and development is very low.

This was further compounded by the problem of the dependency nature of most of their economy. Industrial growth is heavily impeded by position most L. D. Cs maintained being the principal exporter of raw materials and importers of finished goods.

This lack of balance of trade impedes industrial growth particularly when locally produce goods cannot compete with imported ones.

In addition to the above, industrialization is also effected by the nature of most of the economies. The over-dependence on oil has prevented government to provide and support industrialization effort.

Secondly, most programmes and projects to support industrial development are usually finance from grant or loans from national and multinational cooperative whose condition might not be favourable to lower developing countries (LDC) industrial growth. Such loans are either given out with attached conditions. Industrialization is historical effort of a determined society.

Concept such as transfer of technology, import substitution or buy home manufactured goods seems most of the times illusive and remained mere propaganda.

In addition to the problems above, was the lack of or inadequate infrastructures needed for industrial development. These are the availability and functionality of basic infrastructures such as electricity, road network, communication, pipe borne water etc. The epileptic nature of power supply may lead to lower productive capacity or even industries to be producing below capacity as in the case of Nigeria.

The problems of industrialization are many and as such the solutions include the followings; availability of capital, provision of infrastructural facilities, and enacting policies favourable to industrial growth and provision of steady market.

CONCEPT, NATURE AND DIMENSIONS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction:

National development refers to the ability of a country/nation to make progressive transition from lower quality/standard of life to a higher better and more qualitative life for the greater majority of its citizens.

As a process, national development implies the collective efforts of a nation to harness, coordinate and utilize the collective efforts of a nation to harness, coordinate and utilize resources both human and natural for the improvement of life and living conditions of a vast majority of people. National development is planned, organized and coordinated. Any development effort that lacks planning and coordination is not likely to improve or uplift the people. Any development effort worth its name must uplift the standard of living of a greater/vast majority of citizens and not just a tiny fraction or a clique.

In specific terms, according to Sani (2008) national development may be construed as the ability of a nation for instance Nigeria, to make gradual transition from lower standard of living to a higher standard of living for the vast majority of its people. This suggests an improvement in the welfare and wellbeing of the majority of its citizens relating to their ability to afford basic goods and services in other words, freedom from hunger, malnutrition and indecent dwellings. It also

includes access to basic health services, education, portable drinking water, electricity and power/energy (Sani, 2008).

We can also define national development as a project instead of a process. As an undertaking, it is the ability of a nation to satisfy the needs, desires, goals and aspirations of the majority of its present generation without mortgaging the future generations or putting it in danger or jeopardy. In this sense, a nation does not only consider the present generation but also generations yet unborn. The pleasure, welfare and wellbeing of the present must be ensured while at the same time safeguarding that of the future generations. Nations are not to make financial, social and or political commitments that may undermine the welfare and wellbeing of the future generations or in any way prevent them from realizing their own aspirations.

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Development plans are of various types, but there are three basic ones that are mostly used. These are:

1. Long term plan/Perspective Plan
 2. Medium term Plan
 3. Short Term Plan
-
1. **Perspective Plan/long term plan:** A perspective plan is a long term plan. It is envisaged to cover long term duration. This type of plan may cover a period of fifteen to twenty years. This is the widest in scope, of all plan type of this type of plan are usually much broader than those of other types. A perspective plan basically provides a background to the shorter plans, so that Long-term problems are taking into consideration.
 2. **Medium term Plan:** Normally, a medium term plan covers a period of time within it is believed that results of implantation from the first year could begin to show. They usually cover a period of four, five or six years. It's major considerations are industries that are considered fundamental to the prosperity of the country concerned.
 3. **Short Term Plan:** This type of plan covers a shorter period of time, usually one year. While the main function of the medium plan is to specify permanent intentions, the short

term plan is more concerned with exactly how government intentions are implemented. One year plans are normally drawn up in conjunction with the estimates of the annual budget and both from an obligation for the government.

CONCEPTUAL ISSUES ON DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Development planning can be properly understood by separately explaining the concepts of ‘planning’ and ‘development’. Planning has been simply defined as ‘deciding in advance what to do, how to do it, when to do it and who is to do it’ (Ujo 1994:157 citing Koontz 1980). Invincevich, Lorenzi, Skinner with Crosby (1994) see planning as embracing all the activities that lead to the determination of objectives and the appropriate courses of action that lead to their achievements. For Cole, “planning is an activity which involves decisions about ends as well as means and about conduct as well as result” (Cole 1993: 109). Cole’s definition emphasizes the relationship between planning and results. Plans are meant to achieve specific results; hence planning is not just an issue of determining objectives that are not consciously pursued or means that are never followed. It is therefore a blueprint for action. “it entails determination of control, direction and methods of accomplishing the overall organization *or national* (italics added) objective” (Nwachukwu 1988). Plans must be controlled and directed towards the desired set goals. Development on the other hand is a word that is difficult to define because of the multifarious contextual usage of the concept. But in its simplest reductionism, the term means improvement or to become more advanced, more mature, more complete, more organized, more transformed etc.

Rodney (1969) sees it as a many sided process but defines it in relation to the individual. As he explains, “at the level of the individual it implies increased skills and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being”. Todaro also sees development as a multi-dimensional process but gives a definition that is often considered as the other extreme of emphasis from that of Rodney. He describes development as a multi-dimensional process involving the reorganization and reorientation of the entire economic and social system. This involves in addition to improvement of income and output, radical changes in institutional, social and administrative structures as well as in popular attitudes, customs and belief (Todaro 1982).

Todaro's definition gives the meaning, which the concept of development assumes whenever it is discussed in relation to countries. Development at this level of conceptualization is often understood in terms of economic development. This does not only signify economic development, but as Todaro notes above, it equally implies improving the social, administrative, political as well as people's cultural attitudes and beliefs that are anti progress.

Also, Ibezim (1999: 69) further explains, "economic development does not only involve physical and financial progress but also improvements in the political and social aspects of society". However, this conceptualisation has some serious implications for a holistic approach to development planning in developing countries. It promotes the idea and practice of equating development planning with economic planning as the economy is usually regarded as the bedrock for a nation's development. Understood this way development planning implies "deliberate control and direction of the economy by a central authority for the purpose of achieving definite targets and objectives within a specified period of time" (Jhingan 2005: 489). But emphasis of purely economic factors in development planning has not been successful in achieving development in the economic sector talk less of the overall national development in developing countries. In such countries, Jhingan notes that the essence of planning is to increase the rate of economic development by increasing the rate of capital formation through raising the levels of income, saving and investment.

Development planning comprehensively involves predetermining a nation's visions, missions, policies and programmes in all facets of life such as social, human, political, environmental, technological factors etc. and the means of achieving them. Economic visions and programmes cannot be realized without looking at developmental issues holistically, which entails improvement in all human endeavours. In this sense, development surpasses the economic criteria often measured by economic growth indices and must be conceived of as a multidimensional process involving changes in inelastic social structures, destructive popular attitudes and ineffective national institutions as well as the plan for economic growth. Development planning presupposes a formally predetermined rather than a sporadic action towards achieving specific developmental results. More importantly, it entails direction and control towards achieving plan targets. It is necessary to underscore that development planning is

not easy since it deals with many complex and futuristic events. It is in recognition of this that Jhingan (2005) has enlisted twelve points that are relevant to a successful development planning.

These are:

- i. Having a Planning Commission with adequate organizational structure and qualified experts in various relevant fields like economists, statisticians, engineers etc. dealing with various aspects of the economy;
- ii. Availability of Statistical Data which also entails “setting up of a central statistical organization with a network of statistical bureaux for collecting statistical data and information for the formulation of the plan” (Jhingan 2005: 492);
- iii. Laying down some objectives or goals which “should be realistic, mutually compatible and flexible enough in keeping with the requirements of the economy;”
- iv. Fixation of targets and priorities in relation to the objectives set;
- v. Mobilization of resources, i.e. laying down policies and instruments of resource mobilization that will fulfil the financial outlay of the plan without inflationary and balance of payment pressures;
- vi. Eliminating possible surpluses or shortages with reference to input-output, demand – supply, production-consumption etc.;
- vii. Ensuring incorrupt and efficient administration: This implies having competent and incorrupt administrative staff in various ministries who are capable of preparing good feasibility reports of proposed projects before starting them, gaining experience in planning and starting a project and keeping it on schedule, amending it in case of some unexpected snags, and embarking on periodic evaluation. Lewis (1954) in Jhingan (2005) believes that it is better for a government that does not possess such qualitative staff to conduct its affairs *lasses-faire* than to pretend to plan;
- viii. Having a proper development policy;
- ix. Ensuring economy in administration “particularly in the expansion of ministries and state departments”;

- x. Having an education base that guarantees high ethical and moral standards. Jhingan (2005: 496) believes that “one cannot expect economy and efficiency in administration unless the people possess high ethical and moral values. This is not possible unless a strong educational base is built up whereby instructions are imparted both in academic and technical fields”;
- xi. A theory of consumption. Quoting Galbraith (1962), Jhingan explains that development planning should pay prime attention to goods within the consumption level of model income rather than high profile goods that can only be purchased by a few; and
- xii. Finally enlisting public cooperation or support without which no plan can be a success.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN NIGERIA HISTORY

National development planning in Nigeria can be divided into two places or phrases. We have the pre and post-independence.

The first ever national development plan prepared in Nigeria was in the year 1940. It was known as 10 years plan to development and wealth welfare (1946-56). This plan was initiated by the secretary of the state for colonies.

It was prepared under the general direction of a Board known as Capital Central Development Board. The board comprises of only senior colonial officers. This plan was involved in the plan formulation. The plan failed on two accounts

- 1. Inadequacies of administration matching for its implementation
- 2. Absence of properly defined objective that is relevant and meaningful to Nigeria.

In 1954, a federal system of government was introduced comprising 3 regions and Federal capital territory of Lagos.

POST INDEPENDENCE PHASE

An economic development plan was introduced in 1955 and this was known as 1955 to 1960 economic development plan of Nigeria. The plan was revised in 1958 and extended to 1962. The plan was mainly concerned with construction of highways, bridges, is the best for mixed economy. The government allow the market forces to come into play. They formulated the code, the principle. It started from the bottom to the top. Before given to the government public works, post and telegraph and other capital project

National, economic council was established in 1955 for implementation plan. The function of the economic planning includes the following.

1. **Coordination for the interest of the region.** The council was also to act on the region as form of discussing the problems of regions as regards to development.

In 1958 the council established a joint planning committee for modification in the plan objectives considering interact or regions.

Unfortunately, the committee could not function effectively and satisfactorily because of its composition. For instance there was no continuity of personnel and the choice of members was also faulty because they were directly involved in economic planning for administration. No member of the joint planning committee was at the same time member of the national economic council. The two ways communication expected between the committee and the council was therefore missing.

There was lack of ineffective feedback from the national economic council. June 1962, a new national development plan was introduced; this was the 1962 to 68 national development plan of Nigeria. This plan has priority to agriculture, followed by industry and manpower training particularly at the senior and the intermediate level. This plan has serious constitutional criteria and was a power struggle right from the start.

In 1964, there was federal election and in 1966 military government was established. By 1967 the civil war started and there was a setback in every aspect of the economy.

However, the economy was merged in such a way that continuous projects that were promising were completed on time or schedule. Not prominent project was the Kainji Dam project which was initiated during this period because it was difficult to maintain even the existing infrastructure. The economy during the war depreciated GDP fell by 16.

In 1967 twelve new states were created, this changed the context and coordination of return planning and there was need to defined the power of state, the state/federal relationship and an agreed frame work of national objectives and development priorities were created.

Most of the states set up planning committee and the Federal ministry of economic development started on economic planning work which conducted research.

APPRAISAL OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN NIGERIA

The main objective of the 1st National development plan (1962 to 1968) which was later extended to 1970 was to reach an average rate GDP of 4% annual. To achieve this 15% of the GNP was to invest in the direct productive sector of number of priorities were identified. These include:

1. Production of electricity under this Kainji Dam of the Nigeria was given a high priority.
2. Development of Industry: It was the aim of the⁸ plan to develop industrial base on the country by established basic industries that are essential for development. Prominent among the industrial projects was the Iran and steel industries particularly the Ajakuta steel project. This project was cancelled during these periods though it was not stated.
3. The development of the agricultural sector; emphasis was placed on this sector because it was the sole main foreign exchange of the country.
4. Educational sector: It was the aim of the plan to develop education and emphasis was to be on secondary and higher education with the aim of producing intermediate and high level manpower that were seriously needed by civil service and the private sector.
5. Transport and communication: During the colonial era, little attention was paid to this sector. The little development in transport and communication was essentially and planning of: resource centres to enhance exploitation and evacuation of raw materials out

of the country. With the attainment of independence there the obvious need to extend the transport network outside the resource centres. This was aimed at increasing accessibility proximity and open up of other area. It was hoped that the expansion of transport network will enhance effective administration¹ of the new independent nation. This will also encourage the disposal of industry into other areas which also have the potentials for industrial development and of course balance regional development.

Expansion of services to Lagos territories: As the Federal Capital of a newly independent nation, Lagos witness rapid expansion and as a result number of problems immediately came up. Such problems include housing, traffic congestion among others: The plan therefore identify metropolitan providing-solution to such problem.

Lagos metropolitan council's invites traffic experts to conduct traffic survey, of Lagos affair survey and suggest solutions. The ministry of Lagos affair was established which in turn established a standing committee to coordinate and direct implementation of the projects planned for Lagos.

Apart from the traffic projects and other projects including housing slump clearance and expansion of other services. Under the housing projects, 24 thousand units were to be provided 60% to low income, 30% to medium income and 10% high income.

This housing policy income group, the policy suggested that supplementary land development and leasing the houses at economic rent with facilities at subsidized rate of interest.

For the low income group the plan suggested that low cost house should be developed using technology of mass production and that each house should have two rooms, electricity and water supply.

The policy of distribution was that the house will be given at higher purchase system so that the total cost of the house will be recovered in twenty years. With regards to land reclamation the plan identified shortage of land in Lagos therefore suggested reclamation of land at Yaba, Victoria Island and South Surulere. To implement this, the sum of 1.5 million pounds was given to the Nigeria building society at the market rate of interest 1.8 million to be administered by the Nigeria building society.

As for slump clearance, sum of one million pounds was allocated. This was to cover compensation for houses and land already developed. The land cleared was to be resold and the money realized used for further development.

In the area of transport, there was to be an improvement of the approaching of mid land bridges. Also the improvement of street lighting and drainages under other services, construction of new market on the main land with the view to decentralize commercial activities, there was also a project aimed at protecting Victoria Island beach from sea; waves as well as desalting of the outer model of Lagos.

SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1970 to 1974 this plan has a number of aims and objectives. This is so because the plan came immediately after the war and in fact primary of the plan was towards the end of the war. The aims of the plans are:

- A great and dynamic economy to achieve economic independence for the world, identify exponential man materials and financial and achieve a rapid rate of economic development as a visible plan of raising quality life of the people. The country should have a prosperous economic base and should be dynamic and responsive to world competition.
- Just and egalitarian society: it is the aim of the plan to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor in order to eliminate exploitation. There should be equal opportunities and no oppression by class social status, ethnic groups or states.
- A land of bright and full of opportunity for all citizens: it is the aim of the plan to afford opportunities for different members of the country or different individuals. The plan also aimed at' equal opportunity for education and employment.
- A free and democratic society: Free movement and freedom of speech and expression.. A number of objectives were drawn for the achievement of these aims. With regards to the first aim, the second aim for better economic development public- sector was- to play a

dominant role by controlling all natural resources in the country as well as regulating the use of those resources for the benefit of the nation.

The public sectors were also to control, fuel and energy, education, transport and finance plan are:

1. Reconstruction of well drainage infrastructure
2. Reconstruction and resettlement of person affected by war for the general public and other forces personnel.
3. Establishment of efficient administration services and appropriate economic growth especially in the new states.
4. Deliberate programme continuation of job opportunity.
5. Production and improvement of manpower in the nation
6. Survey of the nation's resources
7. Promoting of balance development between states and urban and rural areas.
8. Rapid improvement in social services provided for welfare of the people.

The projected increase of the OOP has given in the plan was 6.6%. But the actual GDP was 8.2% these show an increase of 1.6% over and above the projected figure. The projected public and private participation was 49 (51) but the actual participation was 49(51) but the actual participation was 41.6% and 58.4% respectively. These show more private participation.

THE THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The objectives of these plans were the same as the second plan. However, the plan has specific short term objectives which are:

1. Increase in per capital income
2. Even distribution of income
3. Reduction of level of employment
4. Increase in the supply of high level manpower

5. Diversification of the economy
6. Balanced development
7. Balanced development
8. Introduction of indigenization of economic activities

With references to the first objectives the per capital income of the country was N205 two Hundred and Five Naira which is very low compared with those of developed countries which ranged from N700 and N3000.

The basic policy of the plan was therefore to bring the country per capital income to a close to N700 as possible. The plan suggested that the annual rate of increase of the GDP of about 9% would double in twelve years and reach the N700 market in 20 years if the per capital income increase to 6.5%. Reference to the second objectives the plan was of the opinion that the basic policy should be to increase general standard of in term of the third objective the policy was to create more job opportunity through the indigenization policy.

With the regard of the first objective of the plan suggested should be diversified from agriculture and oil to agriculture, oil and industry. The industries were to include building materials agro allied and petrol chemicals.

With reference to the last objectives the plan suggested that the Nigeria enterprises, promotion decree of 1972 be implemented.

The plan also has its priority like any other plan. It was suggested since 70% of the country are rural priority be given to those programme and projected that directly attract the rural economic particularly those project that would increase the income of the small scale farmers. Other priority was the improvement of social economic infrastructure.

It is not surprise therefore the focus of the plan was rural development. The objective of rural development as contain in the plan was rural to increase rural productivity income and diversification of rural-economy with the view to enhance the quality of life in rural areas. The policy as given in the plan was:

1. To initiate agricultural programme by both state and federal government to increase the area.
2. To increase the reduced per hectare by improving agricultural techniques like improved seeds, fertilizer and mechanization.
3. To introduce cooperative farming for small scale farmers.
4. Increase public participation in ownership and management of productive enterprises.
5. Achievement of greater self-reliance by increase dependence upon local resources both human and natural resources.
6. Development of technology in all sectors of the economy and promotion of a new national orientation conducive to greater discipline, better attitude to work and clear environment.

THE PRIORITY OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS:

1. Agricultural production and processing. This was given top priority.
2. Education and manpower development
3. Development of economy infrastructure such as power, water supply, telecommunication and transportation."
4. Housing, health and manufacturing.

The structure of the forth national development plan is different from that of the third plan. The forth plan has three sectors. Instead of four there are: Economy, social and administrative.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2003-2007)

The efficacy of the Nigerian economy was still below it's potential and when the Obasanjo's government was re-elected in 2003, it realized the exigency for comprehensive socio-political, and economic reform of the country since the previous plans did not solve the problems of the Nigerian economy. It was at that juncture the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) was launched, and it appeared to be an ambitious

developmental gauge to address the development challenges of the country. The main thrust of NEEDS focused on poverty alleviation, empowering people, wealth creation, improving social service delivery, employment generation, increase economic growth especially in the non-oil sector, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of governance as well as value creation.

Vision 20: 2020 (2007) is a transformation policy adopted by the government of Yar'adua as a development planning initiative. The main objectives of the program are to improve the living standard of the citizens and place the country among the top 20 economies in the world by the year 2020. The administration also brought its seven-point agenda which aimed at power and energy, food security, wealth creation, land reforms, transportation, security, and education. Despite some improvements brought by the government of Yar'adua, but due to his illness and demise, the administration was unable to realize its fully seven-point agenda.

Transformation Agenda (2011-2015): when the government of Goodluck Jonathan was elected, he did not continue with the seven-point agenda but came up with the transformation agenda. The objectives of the agenda are to reduce poverty, create employment opportunities, encourage agribusiness, promote small and medium enterprises, tackling insecurities, and fighting corruption at all levels of government. The major hurdles of successful transformation agenda comprised of many corruption allegations and insecurity, which are considered to be the main reasons for overthrowing Jonathan's administration in 2015.

THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN (2017-2020)

The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020) was adopted by President Muhammadu Buhari to accelerate development and reinstate growth. When the country entered a recession in 2016 the government developed ERGP to get to grips with factors responsible for the recession. Other objectives of the ERGP include economic transformation, Social inclusion, improved human capital, job creation, investing in infrastructure, improving the environment, providing digital-led growth, achieving the utmost welfare for the citizens, ensuring food, and security. With the economic recovery plan, it was projected that by 2020, Nigeria would have made momentous progress towards achieving structural economic change and having a more diversified and inclusive economy.

Overall, the plan fails to meet its targeted objectives based on considering the current situation of the Nigerian economy. Even though during the first tenure campaign of Buhari's administration, the president had promised three key point agenda that was tackling the problem of security, fight against corruption, and jobs creation, but those promises were failed to be fulfilled. In fact, there is still an escalation in kidnapping and banditry, widespread hunger and poverty, corruption, and youth unemployment that symbolize the failure of the current administration. Despite implementing different development plans and programs, both military and civilian governments have failed to transform Nigeria into the path of development. As has been said by Eneh (2011) "Nigeria is replete with most times brilliant, impeccable, and well-written policies but lacks the will to implement them. The logical and expensively produced policies often end just as ordinary policy. There is always a weak effort at implementing those policies which are always been rubbished by corruption across all spheres of national life." The major problems with the national development plans in Nigeria are flaws in adopting a policy strategy, absence of relevant data, over-ambitious development plan, corruption, lack of continuity of government programs, misplacement of priorities, lack of self-reliance, inadequate executive capacity, lack of a planning discipline, public service inefficiency, poor policy institutions, lack of political will, inadequate public/private sector consultations, conflicts in planning objectives, etc.

"The various strategies adopted had been just a change in the nomenclature, the formulations, and the process of implementation is the same, it is believed that we cannot continue doing the same thing repeatedly and expect a different result. Therefore, for development to thrive in Nigeria, the attitude and orientation of the implementers of the various strategies must change. Commitment and honesty on the part of the policymakers and implementers remaining antidote to developmental challenges and the ineffectiveness of the strategies for development" (Joseph, 2014). In fact, to overcome the challenges of national development planning in Nigeria, there is a need for cooperation among all sundries, discipline in the political leadership system, consistency in planning and implementation, clear accountability, improvement in public and private sector efficiency, effective communication and flow of information between the executives, fight against corruption at all levels, developing good policy institutions, an adaptation of political will and patriotism, improvement in access to relevant data, better

resource control, mass education on the national development planning and proper financial management.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN NIGERIA

Since the attainment of independence, different government gave deliver on one plan or the other in an effort to accelerate the rate of development having four different plans that is the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th development plan.

All the plans have desirable aims and objectives. However, with regards to the achievement s of the objectives, one may easily conclude that most of the plan was a failure. A number of factors were responsible for the failures of our development plan so far prominent among them are:

1. Lack of political commitment of other leaders
2. Political instability
3. Lack of spatial outlook in the national development plan
4. Manpower
5. Lack of reliable census
6. Illiteracy
7. Technology and
8. Capital among others

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN NIGERIA

The problems of development planning in this country and other developing countries can the classified into political and economic ones. On the political side, there has been political instability in this country fromthe time of independence to the present day. The unstable federal structure in the 50s and early 60s and the incessant power or leadership tangle between the civilians and the military has been the greatest political problem facing development planning in this country.

Also, corruption in the leadership of the country from the onset of independence has been and is still an impediment to development planning in Nigeria.

On the economic side, the development problems are numerous. Finance has been a major constraint and local source of finance are very unreliable even when expectation from foreign sources has always hit the rocks.

Lack of proper information and adequate data have led to projects and target being based on guess work, and has brought problems in planning for the country.

Another economic problem is that the planners often engage in unrealistic project and targets which led to inflation.

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